MEW TORK POLITICS.

ch of John Van Buren at Albany, September 27, 1853.

SOFT SHELL VIEW OF THE CONTEST. If I know what the meaning of the term is, it is an indi-vidual who either holds or sceles office. But for five years past, as you very well know. I have confined myself to the simply duty of voting at elections, and addressing the people after the tick t was monitated, in behalf of the regularly nominated democratic ticket, and contributing all my exertions to the success of the united democracy. (Applause.) My name has not been by my consent be-fore the public becetofore. It has been in ne degree con-mected with office up to this time. I have repeatedly had eccasion to say that I desired to hold no office; and I have repeated, over and over again, that if my personal wishes were consulted, I should sever hold any office in the United Statos, great or small. Why, under all these orrounstances, has it been deemed necessary to treat one the United States, great or small. Why, under all these circumstances, has it been deemed necessary to treat one who is strictly a private citizen as so far a public character that it is considered everybody's privilege to assail him? I say I regret this, because it diverts me from other pursuits. It od gome to pay more or less attention to those who have thus thought fit to assail me, and it calls upon me now, as it may possibly do occasionady hereafter, to address my fellow citizens in regard to the questions which are activating this community. I say, therefore, that under those circumstances I consider it a privilege to all less convention was to be then and there held. Under these circumstances nearly everybody in the city of Syracuse but myself supposed that the convention would assemble there; but I never had the remotest idea that these adalmantine men meant to meet with us in a convention. I did not suppose that they did, when they went to Syracuse and is oniformed the delegates who at met along the road. I did not suppose Mr. Croswell and his friends ever intended to meet in convention with a a all. At ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday I hear accidentally that they had avewel this purpose in a car cus which they were hobbing with closed doors, and that so far from going to Market Hall, private instructions had been given to their friends not to go to Market Hall, but to assemble at such place as they should be nothed of in writing, signed by Minor C. Story and Jas I. Johnson. The fact was consumicated to members of the State Committee who were there—Mr. Dean Richmond, Mr. J. Wadawach Mr. Horatic Ealbard, Mr. Hatt Potter, members of the State Committee, who were in Syracuse, and they were requested to call on Mr. Story and ascertain if that was not going to Market Hall, but he utterly refuse the season of the State Committee and the season of the State Committee who were he did intend to hold his convention, and it was impossible for us to ascertain where they meant to meet. Under these circumstances, as it got mear the hour of 12 o'clock, we went to Market Hall, and, after remaining there until about a quarter to 12, a handbill was brought dewn nearboring to be signed by Story and John. maining there until about a quarter to 12, a handbill was brought down purporting to be signed by Story and Johnson, calling the convention te assemble at Brintani Hall, at 12 o'cleck. There we were in Market Hall, peaceably assembled, two-third of the members of the conventions, and such spectators as were interested in our proceedings, and about to transact our business, when this handbill was brought in. Some persons immediately said: "That is a hoax—they do not intend to hold a convention in Brintani Hall; and as widence of it, it was stated, Edwin Croswell is Bare, here at Market Hall. Croswell, you will observe, was used as a decoy (Laughter and applause). Ecretofere it was a noveity in atamanine proceedings to use Croswell as a decoy. Heretofere had served as a beacon to the true democracy. The question was, what shall be done? If we passed ever to Brintani Hall, we took our chance of getting in, while Croswell possed into Market Hall and organized his convention. The great mass of our friends said remain here; but Mr. Maiden, of Orange county, who was to move Mr. Skinner into the chair, being an honest husker, and I having agreed to go anywhere where honest husker, and I having agreed to go anywhere where honest husker, and I having agreed to go anywhere where honest husker, and I having agreed to go anywhere where honest husker, yeng of 150." He said, "17 to be Brintanii Hall," and I followed after him. We assembled at Brintanii Hall. "and I followed after him. We assembled at Brintanii Hall." and I followed after him. We assembled at Brintanii Hall. "and I followed after him who have some 50 or 190 men in the room, and Mr. Minor C. Stary standing on the platform, preparing to organize the convention, about the particular, preparing to organize the convention, about the manders of the convention had assembled, it was difficult to get him to organize the convention, about the members of the convention had assembled, it was difficult to get him to organize the convention. However, he did dually rise and og the convention te asse. All this was done in entire peace and new were hankers. Finding that the whole six officers of the convention were of the Cass section of the party, I stepped or, to one of them, and inquired whether there was any use for a barnburner? (Laughter.) They told are yes, I could go and fetch some paper. So it went and brought some paper and ink, and returned to the convention. The rell was called, and ninely seven uncontested delegates answered to their names and were entered on the roll. Thirty one sents were contested. The contestants appeared and presented their credentials. Then teen. Ward arose and announced that an order had been restored, and we had a perfect roll, and as the Convention was organized, he moved that a recess be taken until 4 o'clock, to meet again at the same place. Some opposition was made to that motion, but it was eventually declared carried by both the chairmen, and we took a recess until 4 o'clock. I opposed that adjournment, because I knew that what those gentlemes get away they would never return, all as the result proved. Now, I aver, that any ann variance that an angry word passed in that convention that a threat was made in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much less that a blow was struck in it, much assert what he knows to be positively and onqualitiedly false. The convention which he been organized for the last three years. Defore we re-assembled, at 4 o'clock, I said to Mr. Skinner—"That man larnes is not conting back to this convention, nor are those five and twenty men who go with him." All skinner weath of the first of the and overland he would return to first any—the floor little and overland he would be there at 4 o'clock. At 4 o'clock we want to the hosel where the would return to first any—the floor little and overland he would be there at a o'clock to the head of th

servied rights of the States, they declare since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met, thoir uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, which may be hereafter acquired by any action, of the government of the United States.

That resolution was not passed by the convention of 1847. In consequence of the failure to pass it, and the fraudulent proceedings which took place at that convention, a considerable portion of the party, amongst the rest snyself, did not regard ourselves bound by its proceedings, and I stated it here in your presence that I should not vote the ticket. It is a mistake to suppose that we nominated any other ticket, or that we passed any resolution on the subject. I simply said I would not vote the ticket, and when we came to count out the ballots it seemed that a majority of about forty thousand people in the State had come to the same conclusion. In 1548 we went into a Presidential election, some of us supporting Mr. Van Baren, and some of us supporting General Cass. We went through that election, and the party was about equally divided in the State. In 1849 Mr. Croswell sent us an invitation to unite. His committee sent an invitation to the Democratic Committee here, requesting that a convention should be called, which would enable us to act together. The allegation of my distinguished friend Mr. Dickinson is that we have imposed upon those gentlemen; that we have never retracted our opinions, and that they expected as to retract them. Now let us see how much truth there is in this proposition. When they sent us that invitation, in 1849, we wrote them back that they must know we were unqualifiedly opposed to the extension of slavery. They had known that we had resolved that, over and over again, a sknowing that, we took it as an act of great kin access in them, to proposition. When they sent us that invitation, in 1849, we wrote them back that they must know we were unqualifiedly opposed to the extension of slavery for his backers, and tha

form. (Applause.)

How well he expressed himself at that time! There was applause in that convention at these sentiments. He proceeds:—
I look on democratic institutions as having zone out into the earth on a great mission of light, disseminating knewflodge, earrying the glad trisings of freedom and good will to men, and second only is their ferthling influences to the benigh spirit of the Christian religion itself. I believe that the work of extending freedom to all man independent be ac-

white, and whether the inno or the mine be need in a convention called to unite with us, it has now occurred to Mr. Dickinson that he cannot act with those who entertain similar viscus, let us look further at his remarks, and see what its said of the union of the party, which he now says he messely acquiesced in —

How far, then, let us inquire, can we go to produce conclisting in the matter that has called as here, with property of

at I stand here to-day, in the spirit of democracy, to in-

the every one, whether here or enswhere—in the populous city of it the log nut beyond the mountain—to come my to the super for democracy, and laying asian senessorists, to take the great carsimal principles of early faith, and enter them maren forward to victory. On this tertiberial slavery question my position is this—I am, as an individual suit a fighinator, not in favor of the extension of slavery but, out and on, up and cown, the ordin, I am opposed to be extension. (Appliance, That is underscood, I suppose.

I would simply stand guard on the feature. I would not act may elf nor let any one else act. I would not permit laws by Congress to extend, nor ask for laws to product, but let the people of the territory take care of it, as they are so soon to be states. I would not oppose stavery extend in a drawns, by law, or extend it by law. Both extraors of opinion can stand by and suffer the people of the territory, aircraft a state except in power, to dispose of the question with propriety and in peace.

Again we find:
If I said anything I would say that I am not in favor of

If I had anything I would say that I am not be favor of the extension of sizvery.

I would say further, that I would stand there, if you please, like him of the flashing sword, and that their first effect which proposed to calcula layery there I would oppose.

I have now read from Mr. triakinson's speech what he said upon the subject of the extension or slavery, when we were forming the union of the democratic party. I propose now to read three lines from the Aliany Argss, to show how cordially this met the assent of Mr. Edwin Croswell. I read the extracts from Mr. Dischinson's speech from the Argus of August 29th, 1543, where Mr. Croswell says of the—

Says of it:-- The Democratic Confestion.-We bring the debates the property of the three days and the debates down to the internoon of the thrid day.

The speech of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, in to-day's report, will be road with attention and grainfuntion by his democratic friends in and out of the Suke, as an able expection of his rices of the six-very question, and of the designs of its agitators.

tic frie de la and out of the State as an able exposition of his views of the six-very question, and of the designs of its aginators.

Unser these circumstances our convention passed resolutions unqualifiedly to unite with these people. They passed a resolution unqualifiedly to adjourn, and raa away. But the people who sent them to the convention at Rome, when they came to cleck delegates to the Syracuse towering, which was to nominate a ticket in the fall of 1840, took care to send such delegates as Horatic Seymour and others, who assembled and adopted the very resolutions passed by the Rome convention as a casis of union, and nominated four mon on their side, and invited us to nominate four mon on their side, and invited us to nominate four men upon ours. We complied with that invitation. We nominated four men to accommodate those gentlemen, and in doing so we again took pains to apprise them of our views upon the subject of slavery. At that time our convention passed these resolutions:—

pelns to apprice them of our risws upon the subject of slavery. At that time our convention passed these resolutions:—

Resoured, That Congress has the power over slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resoured, That Congress has not the power over slavery in the State.

Resoured, That the federal government possesses the legislative power over slavery in the territoria, and ought to exercise it so as to prevent the existence of slavery tures.

Resoured, That this convention approves the act of the late President Pols, in signing the Territorial is a for Oregon, thus under no out, of other circuit and action to the exercise of the constitutional power of the federal government to product by as whe extension of slavery.

Resoured, That principle is the only test in politics achies received of the constitutional power of the federal government to product by as when extension of slavery.

Resoured, That principle is the only test in politics achies produced, that principle is the only test in politics achies produced by demarks, and their rules of party action is epanly to design and institutily to carry out the politics achies profess.

When we came into the union with those men, we hung out our beamer on the outer wall, and I have read to you what it was. Let they object to lift Ou line contrary, Mr. Croawell, in his paper of September 1s, 1849, noticed the official proceedings of our Utica Convention, copied the resolutions accepting the times, and then said with reference to the resolutions of acceptance will doubtless be reparted as antifactory. In making this remark we take it for grained institutions of acceptance will doubtless be reparted as antifactory. In making this remark we take it for grained institutions of the discussion of the incommittee appointed to inform the can induce of their nomination.

Next that a can act of the outer appeared to inform the can induce of the proposition of the incommittee appointed to inform the can induce of the proposition of the incommittee of the incommittee of the pr

inter, and a trained and the inter by the convention at them.

The desire of the inter by 1849, further caldication in the interest the denourant masses is union. This is the great that and cope of the whole or mertined to act. Both and cope of the whole or mertined to act. Both and cope of the whole or mertined to act. Both and the larger of the following the control of the con

ment in State Convention in 1850, possed resolutions which were perfectly satisfactory, and committed a State thick, the larger portion of which was elected. In 1861 we obtain seasing the provided of the convention in 1850 or 1851, drew up and reported the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted by the convention. After he had done that, after he had done in 1850 or 1851, drew up and reported the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted by the convention. After he had done that, after he had done that, after he had done in 1850 or 1851, which he were straight down to New York and formed a union with the whigs at Castle Garden, by which he three overboard half of the State times, and demonated his windfern fidelity. To the democratic party [Canghter.] Not only that, but he was in a congressional convention which nominated John Cocirrans for Coagress the very same fall, and went directly out of that convention down to Castle Garden and demonated John Cocirrans as an abolitionist, and a man whom he could not support. In regard to him, therefore, the present has the greatment of the committed of the comm

menty that is not evolve from the light intenty by a present that is not evolve from the light intenty of the country was despected in office, are there in the country was an important in office and the country was an important to the country was an impo

stand on the Baltimore platform, and I should be glad to know where I do stand." (Renewed laughter.) "Well," said he, "I will look at that; there is an apparent inconsistency." (Continued laughter.) The canal lettings, to which I have already referred, was the great source of plunder, and the most prominent government officer in this State, Chief Justice Bronson, was the man whose shelter was sought to protect that scheme of plunder. Chief Justice Bronson has recently unfortaken to write a letter to the democrats of the city of New York, in answer to an invitation which they gave to him to attend their meeting, in which he says that he cannot come to the meeting, and adds:—

Although it must be known to you that I am not in the habit of addressin, political assemblies, candor requires me to add that I do not intend, in any force, to support the things.

That is a very moderate love for anything. (Laughter.) and of good order in society, I cannot approve of acquinations.

others.

That Judge Bronson knows perfectly well is an unequivocal falsehood. It is not only false, but he knows it is false. He proceeds:—

Aithough this is ground enough for declining your invitation, I will add that if all the nominees were otherwise unexceptionable; they come before the public under the leadership of men who have been striving for the last two or three years to defeat the early completion of the public works, and, after the shameless breach which we have witnessed of past plesiges in relation to the canals, there can be no reasonable ground for hope that new promises will be performed.

That is equally false. The states.

In a whois tenor of my the renders it unnecessary for may to make any professions of attschment to democratic principles or to the goed old-fashiound republican party, which has stood by the country, the constitution, and the laws, through all times and changes.

His uniform attachment to the republican party! A man who commenced life as a Chatoman, who ran as an independent bolting candidate for the Constitutional Convention, declaring that the Convention itself was anconstitutional, who sold his opinions to the whig party upon the Canal bill, and who now bolts from the regular nominations, announces to us, with the most consummate ecolores, that the uniform tenor of his life is sufficient evidence of his devotion to democratic principles. (Laughter.) The next sentence is more like the Juige than any other—

And the fact that I accepted and continue to hold office under the President makes it equally unnecessary for me, as an honest and honorable mas, to say that his administration of the government, in conformity with the principles announced in the Baltimore platform and his inaugural address, will at all times receive my corolla support.

That is, he will indicate his support of the administration by continuing to hold effice under it. (Laughter.) He has served the democratic party in that way for five and twenty years upon the Bench of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and he proposes to continue serving the administration at the present time in the same way. He proceeds:—

You say of the "State administration," that it "must be mustained." I am at a loss to know what you intend to do by way of upholding the State officers; for they have so conducted public affairs for the past few years, that not one of them, (with the exception of Mr. Mataer.) was seemed as mentioned for a nomination in either branch of the Couvantion. The only way to which ye any intention of giving offices.

I have deemed it proper, in these times of doubte dealing, to speak plainly, but without any intention of giving office

old townsmen here, these who have known him so many years, to rally reund the administration of which he is so distinguished a member. I appeal to you comport the control that the regular democratic ticked—to support the internation of the United States. (Appl. and administration of the United States. (Appl. and States of the United States of United States

the immunities of citizenship—his uniform professions of kindness towards our adopted citizens—the clearated views which he takes of the destiny of this republic—all these make him the appropriate as he is the chosen chief of the great republican party of the country. The same, thou in a less degree, is true of the Executive head of our own State. Are you to strike down that great party now just entering upon a career of usefulness, with honest men in the administration of the government, with high bopes and high destinies before the republic and before the State, and substitute—what? The miserable, craven, traficking, bargaining, lobbying men who held possession of the government during the administration of Governor Stward. I say, the people of this State, without distinction of party, will respond to this interrogatory as freemen and as liberal-hearted men should. They will come forward to the polis, in my humble judgment, with a zeal, with a vigor, with a unanimity, which has been unsurpassed in any previous contest. After a Presidential election there is generally a hull in the popular feeling, and generally a lassitude in regard to exertion. The times required something which would create a sensation taroughout the State, and bring out the old-fashioned, so and, henest patricism of the state of New York. Rejoicing, as I do, in this great commonwealth of ours, the State of New York—rejeicing as i do in her past history, and looking forward to her destiny, which can hardly be predicted—a destiny of prosperity, growth and power—in ever shall believe till the vetes are counted out that the democratic party of this State will not they have schieved a victory unexampled in all its previous history. (Great applause.) kindness towards our adopted entrens which he takes of the destiny of this republic-

Our Boston Correspondence.

Bosron, October, 1, 1853.

The Whig Convention at Fitchburg-Nominations of Mr. The Wing Concention of European Communication of Sur. Washburn and Mr. Plunkett-Whigs turned Reformers—
The Hossaic Tunnel—Mr. Baretow and his Movement—
Declination of Mr. Douley—The Maine Law before the 
Supreme Court—The Mechanics' Fair—Lee and Brickst—
The Maine Lande—New Edition of Mr. Choate's Eulogy on Webster-Mrs. Stone's New Work, &c. &c.
The Whig Convention at Fitchburg was quite a well got

up affair, in spite of the dismalness of the weather, the worst that we have had in this very bad season. The nominations of Mr. Washburn and Mr. Plunkett for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, are as good as any that ould have been made. Leaving Mr. Choate and Mr. Ashman aside Mr. Washburn is as able a man as has been speken of in connection with the subject, and abler than most of the other gentlemen. The convention fairly tarted overboard all the old whig ideas about the sacred. ness of the constitution, and so forth. They adopted a ew "platform," and put into it a "reform" plank, which shows that they have learned some wisdom from hose visitations of adverse fortune to which of inte years hey have so often been subjected. It rather makes against their sineerity, that they have, specifically, opposed every "reform" they now go for, until within about the last four months, and that, after adopting the new plank, they gave three tremendous cheers for the old constitution, being the most heartily done thing in the course of the day, and given with & will. Beside, the new constitution expressly provides for everything that the whigs say they are in favor of; and if that should not be adopted, the old constitution will continue should not be adopted, the old constitution will contain a for many years. The choice is really between the new and the old constitutions, and cannot be anything else. The whigs know this, and that they are safe in adopting all hinds of referm notions, which are really meant to "sell."

Mr. Washburn's a Maine law man, and I have been told that her opported the faraous fifteen gailon is worf 1839. He is also an anti-Webster man, or was in those times when Websterism bad a man to lend its voters. Mr. Walley when Weisterian had a man to jend it stores and represented the Webster interest in the convention, and received a respectable vete on the first ballot. Mr. Pluntett is said to be opposed to the Maine law, so that the while the said to be opposed to the Maine Law, so that the while theket is just the reverse of what it was last year, head and talls having changed places. Mr. Flonkett is a borer, which means that he is in favor of the Howard tunnel placet. If Mr. Washburn represents Wormster scribments, he must be opposed to the tunnel. The ticket is a sort of lartan, will here a black and there a green spot, and may these approache on that account to some eyes -capecially the given to sore eyes.

At a day too late to enable it to mature, a plan was

formed by some of the western counties whigh to get up a "ternal ticket," with Mr. Rellogg, of Fittsfield, at its head. Itself the thing been taken hold of tu season, it

in these days he a tumele convention holds at Fitch burg on the 11th Ostober, at which great aposches are to burg of the property of the prope

maye been son, and a new ention is going intoght inpress.

Mrs. Stowe's new work, "Records of Travels Abroad,"
will be put to press immediately, by Jawett & Co. it will
be in twe volumes, about the size of those which coatained "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and will be illustrated by
the asthor's own pencil, for it seems that this very able,
but rather ugly woman, numbers exquisite powers of
pictorial delineation among her numerous accomplishments.

ALGOMA.

pletorial delineation among her numerous accomplishments.

News from the Fishing Grounds.

[From the Boston Journal, Oct. 1.]

It has been stated generally by Commodore Shubrick, and other officers connected with the squadron which has cruised en the fishing grounds during the past season, that there has been no trouble in those waters, and that no just cause of complaint exists against the conduct of the Fritish government vessels on the coasts of the Provinces. These statements, however, do not accord with those of the American fishermen. Although there have been but few actual zeitures of our vessels this season, hardly a fishing vessel strives in our ports the master of which does not report having been driven out of a harbor into which he had gone for shelter or for wood and water. These reports can hardly be, all of them, without foundation, and, taken in connection with another statement made by many of our inherman, viz., that they have not fallen in with any of our government vessels during their crusse, we are compelled to believe that, however vigilant our ships of war may have been, yet our officers have not obtained all the knowledge in relation to the gric-vande complained of which was desirable, and which it was expected would have been obtained. In order that reliess might have been demanded. The following lotter from the master of a fishing vessel shows some of the grounds of complaint which exist on the part of our fisherinea, and the nature of the outrages and annoyances to which they are subjected:—

Concurrence, F. E. I., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

I write you the news. There are about ninety sail of mackerel fishers at anchor in this harbor; they report

of complaint which exist on the part of our susermes, and the nature of the outrages and annoyances to which they are subjected?—

Concurric, P. E. I., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1858.

I write you the news. There are about ninety sail of mackerel fishers at anchor in this harbor; they report mackerel to be very scarce. The general complaint annong the fishermen here is, that they now are and have been left without one gun for protection—Com. Subdrick to the contrary notwithstanding. Capt. Pierce, of the schooner lant, of and from Southport, Maine, reports that on September II, the schooner Winged Racer, Parker, of Gloucester, was towed into Bouglas Town from Gape harbor by the Argus, (steamer.) and anchored under the guns of a sloop-of-war. Captain Pierce said he was informed by Captain Parker that he (Parker) was lying at anchor in Gaspe, when the Argus came in and boarded the Winged Racer to know why the W. R. did not show her colors on the approach of the steamer in the harbor. Capt. Parker said that he did, on a pole run up over his beat, as his signal halliards were made fast at the crosstrees. The boarding officer, on leaving Capt. Parker, told him to get under weigh and leave the harbor for not showing als colors. Whereupon Captain Parker said he should not obey his orders, inasmuch as he exhibited his colors, and fee (the officer) failed to see them that was not his tault. Presently twanty-five or hirty men came from the steamer towed her down to Bouglas Town and anchored as above. September 7, the Argus fined averal short among a fleet of about one hundied sail, as they were running for Gaspe harbor. Some of the shot just cleared inevessels, and had the effect to bring them to fin the wind. The steamer ordered there allo sea, notwithstanting the threatening aspect of the weather, and said if they went in he would take them or too them out again; he even refused those who said they were out of wood and water admission into the harbor. But a few resolutions have a subject to the deep of the steamer to deep the

At Gorham, N. H., on the 28th ult., the ground was